

Western Carolinian.

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By PHIL WHITE.

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At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the progress of the times, cheapness of provisions, and the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week, they are continued, thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

SUPREME COURT.

The following are such of the cases decided at the late term of the Supreme Court, as we were unable to publish in our paper of the 12th: we then gave those which most immediately interested our readers; such as we now give are of less immediate concern to the great bulk of our readers, but may still be worth conning over.

William Bryan and others, heirs at law of Moses Griffin v. The Executors and Trustees of Moses Griffin, from Johnston. Bill of Review dismissed with costs, and the original decree affirmed.

Robert H. Wynne v. Marmaduke N. Jeffreys and Thomas Alston, from Franklin. Decree for Plaintiff—Clerk ordered to take an account of the purchase money due, with interest, and report to the next term.

Newton Wood v. Daniel L. Barringer, Executor, &c. from Wake. Decree in part for Complainant. Retained as to balance for further proof.

John Wilcox's Heirs v. McLane and Morris, from Orange. Rule to dismiss made absolute, and the bill dismissed accordingly, each party paying his own costs.

Samuel Mills v. William Miller, from Pitt. Decree for Complainant.

A. L. Gomez v. A. Lazarus, from Cumberland. Bill dismissed, each party paying his own costs. Clerk to deliver to the Trustees, the bond and cash filed in his office.

Isaac Williams, Adm'r. v. R. H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Bill dismissed with costs.

Lewis G. Lanier, v. Wm. P. Duke, from Granville. Bill dismissed with costs.

Elizabeth and Susan Dorum, v. Edwin Dorum and others, from Wake. Final decree for Complainants.

Isaac Williams, Adm'r. v. R. H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Decree for perpetual Injunction with costs.

James Kirby and Stephen Grice, v. Joel Newsom and Jesse Aycock, from Johnston. Decree for Complainants—Defendants to pay the costs at Law and in Equity.

Whilip Sturdevant, v. Wm. Sturdevant, from Halifax. Decree according to agreement.

James H. Smith Adm'r. v. Bryan Smith, from Johnston. Bill dismissed with costs.

James H. Smith, Adm'r. v. R. H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Remanded to the Court below, for proof of the execution of a deed.

James Sprout, v. Thomas Wheeler and others, from Rockingham. Decree of the Court below, confirmed.

Wm. Petty and Wife, v. Hez. Harmon and Step. Petty, Adm'r. from Chatham. Bill dismissed with costs, on the ground of lapse of time.

Henry Stephenson, v. H. W. Rodas, Jon. Stephenson and Mark Christian, from Cumberland. Decree for Plaintiff.

Thomas Shewell, v. Ambrose Knox, from Chowan. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

James Tyer, v. Jesse Harper, from Randolph. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Rickard B. Jones and wife, v. Isaac Taylor, from Pitt. Nonsuit set aside and rule for new trial made absolute.

Wilson H. Hodges, Adm'r. v. Henry N. Jasper, from Washington. Petition to rehear dismissed with costs.

Mary Gregory, v. S. R. Hooker's Adm'r. appt. from Halifax. Judgment affirmed.

Doe on demise of David and Wm. M. Clark v. Roe and Saml. Hyman and Wm. R. Bennet, appeal from Martin. Judgment affirmed.

Francis Ward v. Horace Ely, appt. from Washington. Judgment reversed, and rule for new trial made absolute.

Lovett Bell v. Thomas Ballance, appt. from Beaufort. Judgment affirmed.

Servanus Howett v. Henry Alexander, from Perquimons. Judgment affirmed for Defendant.

Robt H. Smith v. Wm. B. Shepherd, from Perquimons. Judgment affirmed.

John Granberry, surviving Ex'r. of John H. Frazier, appt. v. James G. Moon and wife from Northampton. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Samuel S. Downy v. David J. Young, appt. from Granville. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Patrick Hamilton v. Shadrack Parish, from Granville. Rule for new trial discharged and Judgment affirmed.

Judges to the use of Willis Rogers, Ex'r. v. William P. Williams and James

House, from Franklin. New trial granted.

Mott Bedwell, v. State Bank, from Wake. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Humphreys Appt. v. Jno. R. Ruie, from Richmond. Judgment reversed and Judgment for Plaintiff.

James S. Battle, to the use of Marmaduke N. Bell v. the Adm'r. of Gray Little, Appt's from Edgecomb. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Milly Williford v. Edward Conner, Appt. from Robeson. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Benj. H. Martin, Appt. v. John W. Williams, Adm'r. from Beaufort. Judgment reversed and a rule for a new trial made absolute.

State Bank, Appt. v. Wm. Wilson, et. al. from Gates. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Carr Darden v. Wright Allen, Appt. from Hertford. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

The Executors of James Stewart, v. the surviving Exr. of Duncan McFarland, from Richmond. Judgment affirmed.

David Justice v. Th. Cobbs and Sarah Jeter, Appt's from Wake. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

David Worth, assignee v. Th. Fentress, appt. from Randolph. Judgment affirmed.

David Shelton v. Ch. Yancy, from Granville. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Robert A. Jones v. John T. P. Yeargain, from Johnston. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

A. Linsey, Ex'r. v. Heirs at Law of Birchlett Lee, from Johnston. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Anne and Nancy Daniel, appt's. v. J. M. and Wm. Proctor, from Currituck. Judgment reversed and rule for a new trial made absolute.

Chairman of the county Court of Granville v. William Hunt, Ex'r. of Joseph Taylor, dec'd. from Warren. Judgment for Plaintiff.

Burwell Simms v. Nathl. Thompson and wife, from Wake. Petition dismissed with costs.

Alex. S. Martin v. Robert Martin, appt. from Rockingham. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Wm. Anderson v. John H. Hawkins, from Franklin. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Jesse Stocumb and Wm. McKinnie v. Calvin B. Blackman, Sheriff of Wayne. Judgment final, according to *sci fa*.

Alfred M. Slade v. Whitmel H. Pugh, from Bertie. Stricken from the docket, not having been filed in time.

State v. Jim, a negro Slave, from Brunswick. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

State v. Hugh Simpson and John Fisher, from Biden. Judgment for the State.

State v. Major Barden, from Wayne. Judgment for the State.

FROM THE GEORGIA COURTES.

We "give it up." Neither Horn snakes nor any thing else will stop emigration to such rich land as is to be obtained in the "Chatahoochie region."

The Milledgeville Journal of the 14th, says "we are credibly informed, a man one evening, after using an iron hand-spike, usually called a crow bar, stuck one end of it in the ground and left it; and in the morning when he returned to his work, lo and behold the crow bar was covered with ten penny nails, that had sprouted out during one single night." Now it would be an excellent anti-tariff movement and it might be a very profitable speculation to buy up all the iron in Augusta, and transport it to plant in the neighborhood of Columbus. It would stop the "Yankees" from bringing any more of their nails to the South, and nails will be in great demand shortly about the new towns, when the lots are improving.

Will our friends of the Journal please to ascertain, if nails or tacks sown in this fine soil would produce a crop of axe-bars and waggon tire?

Mad horse....A horse under the influence of hydrophobia, lately exhibited a distressing spectacle in the streets of Norfolk, Va. The poor animal was in a violent paroxysm, flying first in one direction, then in another, utterly insensible.—The horse had been bitten, a short time previous, by a rabid dog, which was afterwards killed.

The corn field of Mr. Asabal Ives, of Berkshire, Massachusetts, as we are informed, was attacked by an army of crows this spring, which in the space of a few minutes destroyed 2,400 hills of corn.

POETRY.

CHRIST ON THE CROSS.

Bound upon th' accursed tree,
Pain and bleeding, who is He?
By the eyes so pale and dim,
Streaming blood and writhing limb,
By the flesh with scourges torn,
By the crown of twisted thorn,
By the side so deeply pierc'd,
By the baffled burning thirst,
By the drooping death-dew'd brow,
Son of Man! 'tis Thou, 'tis Thou!

Bound upon th' accursed tree,
Dread and awful, who is He?
By the sun at noon-day pale,
Shivering rocks, and rending veil,
By earth that trembles at his doom,
By yonder saints that burst their tomb,
By Eden, promised ere he died
To the felon at his side,
Lord, our suppliant knees we bow,
Son of God! 'tis Thou, 'tis Thou!

Bound upon th' accursed tree,
Sad and dying, who is He?
By the last and bitter cry,
The ghost given up in agony;
By the lifeless body laid
In the chamber of the dead;
By the mourners come to weep,
Where the bones of Jesus sleep;
Crucified! we know Thee now;
Son of Man! 'tis Thou, 'tis Thou!

Bound upon th' accursed tree,
Dread and awful, who is He?
By the prayer for them that slew,
"Lord! they know not what they do!"
By the spoils and empty grave,
By the souls He died to save,
By the conquest He hath won,
By the saints before His throne,
By the rainbow round His brow,
Son of God! 'tis Thou! 'tis Thou!

NILMAN.

THE CHRISTIAN'S WISH.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH GRAMMAN, M. A.

Occasioned by Stanzas in the "Lonanberry Journal," entitled "A Poet's Wish for a Grave."

I CARE not where my body lies,
In vault, or grave of clay;
For where'er it lies, it will surely rise,
On the resurrection day.

'Tis vain to fear sepulchral cold
For a senseless mass of clay,
Or to talk of things we could wish to behold,
When the power of sight's away;

Or to wish to be laid on a soft clay bed,
When we'd rest as well on a stone;
Or to pray for cowslips over our head,
When the sense of smelling's gone.

In the cold gray tomb let the lizard sleep,
Without hurt or harm to me;
Or the snail on my coffin slowly creep,
When my soul from the flesh is free.

My cares are all for the noble part,
In the shades where the faithful rest;
I pray to Christ for a contrite heart,
And a place among the blest.

March 27, 1828.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

Coats off (in warm weather).—A gentleman by the name of Coats, took himself off, last week, from his board-lodging house, and unfortunately forgot to pay his landlady for some two or three months' board; he will probably make an attempt to put himself on some other person, which would be quite uncomfortable this warm weather.

Catching Cold.—A reward of fifty dollars is offered in Kentucky, for the apprehension of a horse thief, whose name is Colde. There are hopes of his being taken.

Adams men.—A Mrs. Adams, of the town of Jefferson, had three sons at a birth, about a month since. They and their father are all the Adams men, that have been seen in "those parts" lately.

Shoulders arms!—Owing to the bursting of a cannon in Pennsylvania, on the fourth ult., a man was under the necessity of having both arms taken off near the shoulders. By the laws of that state, he is excused from carrying arms for the future.

A great Walker.....A Mr. Walker near Albany, weighed 310 pounds a few days since. This is the least he has been known to weigh for several years.

Robbing the Mail.—A male (not a female) was knocked down, a short time since, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and robbed of four or five dollars, and a silver watch.

Currying favors.—A tanner, near Utica, advertises for a favor of tanning and currying the farmers' hides. It is said he will be refused by most of them.

Good Advice.—An old tax gatherer gave to a young one, his successor, the following advice of civility in his vocation. "Remember," said he "more flies are caught in honey than with vinegar."

Soundness of the Lungs.—Dr. Lyons, Edinburgh, proposes an ingenious and practical test for trying the soundness of the lungs. The patient is directed to draw in a full breath, and then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly, without again drawing in his breath. The number of seconds he can continue counting is then to be carefully noted. In confirmed consumption, the time does not exceed eight, and is often less than six seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when the lungs are sound, the time will range as high as from twenty to thirty-five seconds.

In Leipsig, which has always been the centre of the book trade in Germany there are 60 book stores in addition to which 450 foreign book sellers have regular agents in that city. Twenty-two printing offices; employing 424 workmen, and 125 apprentices, furnish work for 128 presses. The quantity of paper annually printed is estimated at 40,435,000 sheets. Two hundred individuals are employed as type foundry lithographical and copperplate printers. From the celebrity of the Leipsig book fairs, it might reasonably have been inferred that a much greater number of persons was employed in the trade.

In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven. "Vell den, (said he,) ven we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest; and some say tudder way ish de best way; but I don't tink it makes much difference which road we take; for when we get dere, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir business—if our wheat be good."

George the Third once said to Sir J. Irwin, a famous bon vivant—"they tell me Sir John you love a glass of wine." "Those Sire, who have so reported me to your Majesty," answered he, "do me great injustice; they should have said a bottle."

ADAMSISM AND JACKSONISM.

John Q. Adams in the Senate of the United States voted in favor of requiring a large property qualification before a freeman should be allowed to vote and choose his own rulers. Andrew Jackson in the Convention of Tennessee, was the champion of the rights of the poor, and in favor of allowing every freeman the right to vote.

Two of the propositions, when Louisiana was admitted into the Union, were the following, in favor of which the monarchist John Q. Adams, true to the principles of the Brantree dynasty, voted,

1st. That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the territorial legislature, unless he own one hundred acres of land or a house and lot in the city of New-Orleans.

2d. That no person shall be qualified to vote for a representative unless he own fifty acres of land.

John Quincy Adams said with his father, that the "common people—husbandmen, mechanics, and merchants in general," "are destined to labor,"—"while the rich are qualified for superior stations."

The following is the clause of the Constitution of Tennessee, which was advocated in the Convention by the republican Jackson, who was one of the framers of that Constitution:

Art. 3. Sec. 1. Every freeman of the age of twenty one years and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county where he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this state, and every free man being an inhabitant of any county in the state, six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the general assembly, [Senate and House of Representatives] for the county in which he shall reside.

Disgusting.—The Arkansas Gazette mentions the execution of a man named Jacob Strickland, found guilty of the murder of George Deacon, and that he was carried to the gallows in a state of intoxication, in which situation he was not only permitted to harangue the crowd, but to take two additional drinks of grog! What a disgusting spectacle.

The three things most difficult are, to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure time.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

Trotter & Huntington,
Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828.

22

A CARD.

DOCTOR B. L. BEALL

BEGS leave to inform his friends, that he has declined locating in Lexington, and has taken the office of the late Dr. Moore, in Jersey Settlement; where he can be found, by those who wish his professional services, prepared and willing to accommodate them.

August 8, 1828.

3:29

To the COTTON Planters.

THE subscriber has been engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS, for many years; he has travelled, within a few years, through the states of S. C., Alb., Geor., and Mississippi, for the purpose of improving himself in the principles and construction of these useful machines: from his enlarged experience in this business, he feels some confidence in presenting his claims to the attention of Planters; he feels assured, that by combining the late improvements in Cotton Gins with a recent improvement of his own, he can make Gins pick from a 1-4 to 1-3 faster than the common Gins, and at the same time to mount, in a superior manner: these improvements can be put upon the common Gin in an effectual manner, inasmuch as they appertain mostly to the breast of the Gin.

He will repair, or make Gins to order, at a short notice.

For reference as to the plan and execution of his work, he would refer to Jesse Hargrave, of Lexington, Anderson Ellis, of the Jersey Settlement, and Michael Brown, of Salisbury. He has on hand, and for sale, when finished, five or six excellent Gins.

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, August, 1828.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, Sew Corro's, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent.

Salisbury, May 5, 1828.

[14]

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old: no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. C.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828.

19

Taken Up,

ON the 3d of August, and committed to the jail of Cabarrus county, N. C. a negro fellow who says he belongs to a man living in Georgia, by the name of Willis Oston, Hancock county, Sparta (and says he is free,) and calls his name George, dark complexioned, 45 years of age, the fingers on his left hand somewhat contracted or drawn inward, occasioned, he says by a stroke on the hand; one of his upper fore-teeth out; 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high: the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.

August 4, 1828.

3:29

Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt. David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd. we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

3mt37

THOS. CRAIGE.

July 15, 1828.

Administrators.

WAGONS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

69

FOREIGN ITEMS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 17th June, states that the Russians passed the Danube at three points on the 7th. The Turks offered some resistance at first, but being discouraged by the desertion of 1000 Zaporago Cossacks, who went over to the Russians, they were completely routed, with the loss of twelve cannon and two mortars. The Russians lost 50 men. The same paper of the 18th, states that the Sultan was about to proceed to Adrianople, and gives detailed statements of the Turkish force, by which it is made to amount to 145,000 men, exclusive of the soldiers of the three Pashalics of Asia. Deducting from this amount the men necessary for garrisons, batteries, &c. and to keep the Greeks in check, there appears to be only 80,000 men to oppose to the Russians.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The Petersburg Journal of this date, contains a bulletin from the Camp before Brailow, which gives an account of the arrival of his majesty in the camp, and of the proceedings till the 26th of May. On the 20th the Emperor ascended a hill at the out posts, in order to judge of the effect of mortars placed in a battery on the left of the position. Soon after a body of Turks, preceded by a white flag, appeared; it was a flag of truce from the Pacha, who came to return thanks for his majesty's generosity in releasing the prisoners. On dismissing this flag of truce, the Emperor commissioned him to tell the Pacha that the longest time granted him to capitulate was till three o'clock the following morning, after which the garrison could expect no terms. A battery of 24 guns having been erected in the night on the right of the army, opened its fire at day break. His Majesty immediately went to see its effects, when the enemy observing from the number of officers assembled on the spot that the Emperor was probably there, began to fire from 24-pounders at the hill on which his Majesty stood: several of the balls fell at the foot of the hill. His majesty, finding that the operations of the siege proceeded as rapidly as possible, left the camp, and arrived on the 26th at Bender, where he met the Empress.

On the 27th, a naval action took place between the Russians and Turks, before Anapo, in which the Turkish flotilla was destroyed, with the loss of 1200 men and 6 standards—and Anapo had been bombarded fourteen days.

The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Lord Brandon of Ireland, has instituted proceedings for Crim. Con. against Mr. William Lamb, late Secretary for Ireland.

Lord Heytesbury will leave London to-morrow on his mission to St. Petersburg.

France.—An ordinance of the King has just been issued, placing eight establishments, containing nearly 3000 pupils, under the regime of the University, and taking them out of the hands of the Jesuits. This decree has been wrung from the King, several of his ministers threatening to resign if it were not promulgated, and it is meant to effect the suppression of the obnoxious order.

The law relative to the press has been passed by a large majority; it is more liberal than any of its predecessors. A commission has been appointed to take into consideration M. de Pompiere's impeachment against the late ministers. Six of members of it are decided liberals.

Attempt on the King of France.—On the 18th inst., a man named Pomet made repeated attempts to be introduced into the presence of the King at St. Cloud. Being afterwards apprehended in consequence of the violence of his language, two loaded pistols, and a quantity of powder and ball, were found upon him. It seems that the man is insane.

Death of the Duke of Saxe Weimar.—Berlin June 7.—On the 15th, in the evening, we received here the melancholy intelligence of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Weimar, near Torgau, on his return to his own dominions. His Royal Highness was in good health, reviewing the Royal stud, and speaking of his journey the following day, when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, which carried him off on the spot.

Hamburg Paper.—By the Montreal papers, we have a rumor that the negotiations between our Minister at London, and the new British Ministry, relative to the intercourse between this country and the British West India Islands, had been resumed. Mr. Lawrence U. S. charge de affairs, had a long conference on the 17th of June with the Earl of Aberdeen. Nat. Jour.

From Brazil.—Intelligence to the 19th of June, has been received at Baltimore from Janeiro. Nothing definite had yet transpired regarding the propositions of Peace with Buenos Ayres and among the mercantile class much uncertainty existed upon the subject. The revolt which took place among the Irish and German Troops, was quelled with the loss of many lives; they were actuated by no political feelings or hostility to the Government; their complaints were relative to pay and rations and dislike of their officers.

The People's Pomination.

FOR PRESIDENT, Andrew Jackson.

(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me." &c.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

"General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest regards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness."

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

(Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.)

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist.—Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th John Giles, of Rowan.
5th Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
8th Willie F. Mangum, of Orange.
9th Josiah Cradup, of Wake.
10th John Hall, of Warren.
11th Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

FROM THE NEW-YORK INQUIRER.

"A Feeble and Penurious Government."

The immense sums of money which Mr. Adams has received out of the public purse, for very inadequate services (nay, for even positive injury to his country) are not fully known to the great body of the people. We have endeavored, after some research, to collect the whole details together, and now present them at length, to the world.

Mr. Adams, at 27 years of age, was first appointed Minister Resident to the Netherlands, and remained there from 1794 to 1797—3 years at \$4,500 \$13,500

Outfit, 4,500

For this sum, eighteen thousand dollars, he did not do the country the slightest service. It was a perfect sinecure. Proceed:

He received an appointment to Portugal, in 1797, as Minister Plenipotentiary. Outfit, \$9,000

To Portugal he never went. While on his way from the Hague to Lisbon, he was countermanded to Berlin by his father, then President.

Salary on the Berlin Embassy, from 1797 to Jan 1801—3 years at 9,000 dollars \$27,000

Salary on the same embassy, from 1st January 1801 to 26th April, 1801, 2,860

Infir, 2,250

Here is a sum over forty thousand dollars for four years. What did he do for this amount? He wrote his letters from Silesia, ridiculed the poor Roman Catholics of Bohemia, admired the structure of kingly governments, &c. &c.

Mr. Adams never having received any appointment from Thomas Jefferson, took his seat in the Senate of the U. S. on the 21st October, 1803, and resigned it in 1808—5 years at about \$1,000 a year, \$5,000

What did he do for this? He voted against the Louisiana Territory—against the amendment of the Constitution—against a resolution of respect to the memory of Samuel Adams—against a bill for clearing the Ohio river—against repealing the duty on salt, &c. &c. Well, what next?

Salary paid him on the Russian Embassy, from 5th Aug. 1809 to 27 February, 1814, \$50,104

Contingencies, 5,153

Outfit, 9,000

Well! what did our diplomatist do for this sum of sixty four thousand dollars? Not a single thing of any benefit to the country. It was the first money paid him after his treachery to the federalists in the year 1807—8. It is well known, however, that he occupied much of his time in speculating in Russian stocks, and studying Russian diplomacy. As to the \$5,000 of contingencies, had he any right to it by law? What is the next step?

Salary for the Ghent Mission from 29th April, 1813 to 27th Feb. 1815, \$20,299

Outfit, 9,000

Contingencies, 5,345

A sum over thirty five thousand dollars for endeavoring to negotiate away the

navigation of the Mississippi to the British. In these items, too, are included the famous illegal outfit, and the equally famous "constructive journey" from Ghent to Petersburg, which he never travelled, for both of which he charged about \$6,000. Mr. Adams also charges double salaries, as will appear from the termination of the Russian and Ghent embassies, both ending, by his own showing, on the 27th Feb. 1815. From April 1813 to Feb. 1815, Mr. Adams considered himself a "constructive ambassador" at Russia, while he was, during a part of that period, negotiating the Treaty of Peace at Ghent. This was doing pretty well—it is working single and getting paid double. But this is not all the modesty and penuriousness of our great diplomatist. While he was receiving these double salaries and double outfits, he was accusing his country of weakness, ignorance, feebleness, and penury, in his private correspondence to Leavitt Harris; and at the very same time, that is to say, November and December, 1814, he was dining and drinking with Lord Gambier and the British in the city of Ghent, and taunting "His Majesty, the King of Great Britain," and "His Royal Highness, the Prince of Orange." Again:

Salary to Great Britain, from 28th Feb. 1815 to 10th June, 1817, \$30,546

Outfit, 9,000

Infir, for coming home, 2,250

Contingencies, 3,005

Here is a sum over thirty four thousand dollars for which Mr. Adams did very little. His most prominent act was to receive Charles King's Dartmoor Report, in which the murder of several innocent American prisoners by the British was justified, by that hater of "blood and carnage." But again:

Salary paid Mr. A. as Secretary of State from 10th June, 1817, to 6th of March, 1823, \$49,369

For this immense sum Mr. Adams set on foot that diplomacy which lost us the British Colonial trade. He also gave up Texas to the Spaniards, when the Spanish Minister had instructions from his court to cede it to this country. He also endeavored to blow the Missouri question into a flame, and array one section of the country against the other. He also wrote a book upon the Fisheries and scolded a certain WAR FEELING and FAMINE gentleman pretty ingeniously. What next?

Amount paid Mr. Adams in two years, for furnishing his house, \$20,000

About 14,000 dollars of this sum was expended the first year, against which the billiard table was charged. Mr. A. asked for 25,000 dollars more, but Congress refused the request. He got, however, 6,000 dollars to furnish the east room, which room to this day is without any furniture save a few old chairs. What he has done with the money, none can tell but himself. It is known however, that a few months ago he was fitting up his house at Quincy, Mass. as preparatory to the 4th of March, 1829. If he did not furnish the "east room," he has been furnishing "a room in the east."

Now for the climax:

Salary for filling the Presidential chair, from March 4, 1825, to March 4, 1829, at \$25,000 per ann. \$100,000

For this immense sum of one hundred thousand dollars what has Mr. Adams performed? Has he not simply required the country with his usual benefits? The British colonial trade is completely lost; the French colonial trade is also lost; Brazil has insulted our flag and plundered our citizens; the national character has been tarnished, both at home and abroad; the cabinet has been degraded to an electing committee, or caucus; the President has insulted a sovereign state with threats and bravadoes; he has instituted ruinous, useless and expensive embassies to reward his favorites; he has wasted several millions of the public money, in buying up the press and the people's representatives; his measures have been weak, illiberal and dishonorable; he has filled the whole nation with tumult, disorder and excitement, &c.

Now, putting all these items together, we have the enormous sum of \$377,181 paid to John Quincy Adams since he entered the public service. If there are any errors in the above statement, we call upon the coalition gentlemen to show them, and we shall correct them with the utmost cheerfulness. In the mean time, we ask the honest mechanic, the hard working farmer, the poor man who earns his bread with the sweat of his brow, to say, if this John Quincy Adams, who will have received, by March next, nearly FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PUBLIC MONEY, has not had quite enough for all the public services he ever performed for his country?

Shipping Interest.—Not since the last war, has the shipping interest been so much depressed as at the present moment. Our foreign commerce has been rapidly diminishing for some years past. The system pursued by the present cabinet has been a two edged sword of ruin. This code was brought about by Mr. Adams, and much praise claimed by him for it.

Noah.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 26, 1828.

Another Newspaper.—A new paper, to be styled the Southern Radical, is soon to rise, phoenix like, from the ashes of the *Cheraw Spectator*. The materials of the old concern have been purchased by Harris Smith Evans, and A. N. McDonald, who are determined to try their fortune at the newspaper business, although four or five persons have, within the last seven years, been ruined in the attempt to make a living at the same business in Cheraw. We wish them all success in their enterprise. Mr. Evans is a lawyer of considerable cleverness, late of Marlborough; his capacity, with proper experience, cannot, we should think, fail of rendering the *Radical* an interesting and useful paper. Mr. Evans will, however, find himself most radically deceived, if he expects to make money in this way.

A foolish story has been fabricated by the partisans of the administration in Tennessee, charged with saying the friends of the administration are indebted to the forbearance of Gen. Jackson, that every Adams editor is not silenced; and then bursts forth into an exclamation against such "Jacksonism," &c. To show the unwarrantable construction this editor has put on our language, we would refer to the article which is the subject of his malevolent remarks. On an examination, it will be seen that we said, in effect, (according to the most natural meaning of the sentence) that those partisans of the administration who so wantonly propagate slanders against Gen. Jackson, are "indebted to him, (yes, in a great degree 'indebted,') for the very privilege which they abuse in the profligate utterance of them;.....but we neither meant nor said they held that privilege at the bidding of Gen. Jackson. We repeat, however, that they are (in a great degree) indebted to him for the privilege they abuse in slandering him. In the first place, they are indebted to him for his distinguished services in defending the country against British subjugation, and, consequently, monarchical tyranny. And, in the second place, they are indebted to him for his active and energetic efforts to arrest the encroachments of power and aristocracy in the odious reign of the elder Adams—of whose administration the younger Adams's is a counterpart. During which the infamous sedition law was enacted, which would have subjected these editors, who are the apologists of the fathers of that measure, to heavy penalties and imprisonment, for their licentious abuse of the liberty of the press. It will thus be seen that the pugnacious object of these remarks, is tugging away to prop up the political fabric of those who, should they unfortunately be kept in power, will, as they did in '98, put a gag into the mouth of every editor who may have the independence to dissent from their aristocratic measures.

Calculations.—Naked assertion is not worth much, and will not go far with those who are in the habit of exercising the faculty of reasoning. The partisans of the administration have, from long practice, become adepts in the art of putting a fair complexion on their prospects, by means of false statements, so ingeniously got up as to deceive the unwary; but their fallacy is easily exposed, by the application of sound argument. In all the calculations of the presidential vote, made by the Adamsites, they have assumed false premises, and consequently their reasonings have no foundation in truth, and are worth nothing. The most effectual mode of proving the fallacy of their calculations, is by making others, better founded in fact. We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of a member of congress, which, in our view, contains a very safe calculation of what will be the electoral vote:

"I feel confident in my own mind, that he [Jackson] will be elected, and probably by a large majority. I come to this conclusion thus: Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will give him 103 votes; Mississippi and Illinois, 6; in Maryland 5, New-York 18, (which is admitted by many of his opponents, his friends say at least 24, but taking the 18 only) and he has 132; now Missouri, Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, and New Jersey, are put down as doubtful, where his prospects are as good as Mr. Adams's. My own impression is, that Jackson will get the votes entire of Missouri, Kentucky and New-Jersey; in Delaware his chance is good for one or two; Ohio, certainly doubtful."

Droopy.—A gentleman in Bladen county, has been cured of this disease, by the following prescription: An ounce of salt petre, dissolved in a quart of water; a wine glass full to be taken morning, noon and night; each dose to be followed immediately by a wine glass full of rye whiskey! The last ingredient will render the dose grateful to some people; but it oftentimes promotes dropsical looks!!

Gold! fine gold!—A correspondent informs us, that a negro belonging to Mr. George Hearn, found at Parker's mine, in Montgomery, on the 15th instant, a lump of Gold, which, when cleaned, weighed 183 pennyweights. With one exception, this is the largest piece of gold ever found at this mine. It has encouraged the workers to go on, with renewed energy, in their labors of extracting mineral wealth from a soil that hitherto yielded but a beggarly return, in its vegetable productions, for the labor bestowed upon it.

Alarming Scarcity.—It is stated in an Alabama paper, that there is a most deplorable scarcity of young Ladies in that state: the young men are as 100 to 1 of the young ladies! Every respectable unmarried female, native or stranger, is, as soon as she becomes of suitable age, hurried forward to the hymeneal altar. We would advise the amorous swains of Alabama to "come up North;" we have a ripe harvest of expecting damsels hereabouts.

Louisiana, FINALLY!.....We have beaten the Adams men in this state: they shouted victory too soon. The representation in Congress is the same it was before: Overton has beaten his Adams opponent, Brent, by 306 majority; while Gurley has been elected over his Jackson opponent, Saunders, by only 54 votes: we have a majority of Jackson members in the legislature of that state, who we hope will send the accomplished and patriotic Livingston to the U. S. Senate, next session, in place of one of the Adams senators, whose term then expires; whereas in the last legislature the Adamsites had a majority: An administration Governor has, to be sure, been elected; but he owes his success to Jackson votes. In all our calculations we have put Louisiana down for Adams; but we begin seriously to believe that that state will ultimately redeem herself, (by voting for her deliverer) and help to swell the strong majority he will get in other parts of the Union.

Catching at straws.—The result of the Mecklenburg senatorial election is ostentatiously rung in our ears, as a triumph of the Adams party in that county. To show the honest reader how vainglorious these boasts are, we will merely state the facts of the business: Mr. Davidson, the Adams candidate for Senator in Mecklenburg, is a gentleman of great private worth, possessing a large share of personal popularity; and besides, he has the entire control of the Bank in Charlotte, and we may venture to say, that perhaps one-half the land proprietors in the county are, in one way or another, involved in the concerns of the bank: this would give any man an unbounded influence among the freeholders; under such circumstances, it needs the exercise of but a small share of liberal feeling, to be satisfied that Mr. Davidson owes his success to Jackson votes. But if the candid reader (for we are not a fig for those who, when convinced against their will, are of the same opinion still) is not yet satisfied, we can adduce the most conclusive evidence, and from the very elections,

too, upon which the Adams people found their boast. They say the county election turned upon the Presidential question: Well, we will take them at their word: The whole number of votes given in the county for senator and commoners, was about 3,785: of these, Gen. M'Leary, Messrs. Alexander, Blackwood and Ingram, the Jackson candidates, received 2851; while Messrs. Davidson and Caldwell, the Adams candidates, (admitting that all given to Davidson were Adams votes) received only about 600! Showing a majority of rather more than "three-fourths, at least," in favor of Jackson, according to their own mode of calculation. But the fairest test, is to be found in the vote for commoners.....there all the voters had an opportunity of exercising the right of suffrage; and there we see that the vote in Mecklenburg was as six to one in favor of Jackson. We hope, after this, to hear no more of the taunts about the declaration which we felt warranted in making, that "three-fourths, at least, of the votes of Mecklenburg county, would, beyond dispute, be given to Jackson in November next."

Spirit of Adamsism....A coalition paper, surcharged with venom, and fired by malevolence, charges us with saying the friends of the administration are indebted to the forbearance of Gen. Jackson, that every Adams editor is not silenced; and then bursts forth into an exclamation against such "Jacksonism," &c. To show the unwarrantable construction this editor has put on our language, we would refer to the article which is the subject of his malevolent remarks. On an examination, it will be seen that we said, in effect, (according to the most natural meaning of the sentence) that those partisans of the administration who so wantonly propagate slanders against Gen. Jackson, are "indebted to him, (yes, in a great degree 'indebted,') for the very privilege which they abuse in the profligate utterance of them;.....but we neither meant nor said they held that privilege at the bidding of Gen. Jackson. We repeat, however, that they are (in a great degree) indebted to him for the privilege they abuse in slandering him. In the first place, they are indebted to him for his distinguished services in defending the country against British subjugation, and, consequently, monarchical tyranny. And, in the second place, they are indebted to him for his active and energetic efforts to arrest the encroachments of power and aristocracy in the odious reign of the elder Adams—of whose administration the younger Adams's is a counterpart. During which the infamous sedition law was enacted, which would have subjected these editors, who are the apologists of the fathers of that measure, to heavy penalties and imprisonment, for their licentious abuse of the liberty of the press. It will thus be seen that the pugnacious object of these remarks, is tugging away to prop up the political fabric of those who, should they unfortunately be kept in power, will, as they did in '98, put a gag into the mouth of every editor who may have the independence to dissent from their aristocratic measures.

Correspondent of the same paper, who very unpretendingly signs himself "Cabarrus," seems to be as obtuse in his perceptive faculties, in discerning the true meaning of our paragraph, as the editor himself. The words traitors and Tories are not to be found in the article; and none but those whose conduct rendered them obnoxious to our remarks, could put the construction on our language which the author of Cabarrus took upon himself to do. We are not in the habit of using such proscriptive, sweeping language. Although there are some of the partisans of the administration, who, for their base and profligate slanders against that distinguished man whom the American people honored with a plurality of their suffrages, in 1824, for Chief Magistrate of the Republic, most righteously deserve to be branded with any epithet, however grating it may be to their sensibilities,—for we have heard administration men, and (it is with mortified feelings we mention it) in this community, too, whose commonest terms in speaking of the patriot-hero, are traitors! bloody traitors! murderers! &c. &c.—yet we have too high a regard for those respectable and conscientious supporters of the administration, who, though tenacious of their own opinions of men and things, are liberal in conceding to others the privilege they themselves so freely exercise, to charge all our political opponents (as the author of Cabarrus falsely asserts we have done) with a want of patriotism and love of country. We believe there are many, very many, who conscientiously think they are subserving the best interests of their country by supporting Mr. Adams; but those partisans of the administration who constantly speak of so great a benefactor of the country as Andrew Jackson, in the terms above quoted, we cannot look upon in any other light than as either laboring under a most lamentable hallucination of mind, or cherishing, in common with a certain class of people during the Revolution, principles and feelings unbecoming American freemen!

Dissolution of Government!—The extraordinary spectacle is now presented to the people of the United States, of their Ship of State being abandoned at sea, in rough weather, by the Captain and his principal officers, the purser being the highest in grade that is left on board; so that we have to trust to Providence for the safety of our (political) barque. Mr. Adams, becoming alarmed at the opposition in Maine and New-Hampshire, has gone down east to keep matters straight; Mr. Clay has repaired to Kentucky, to superintend personally the elections of that state, where it is neck or nothing with him; Mr. Southard has gone on an electioneering tour through New-Jersey, to endeavor to check the powerful current of Jackson's popularity in that state; Gen. Porter, the new war minister, has pushed off into western N. York, to turn the Morgan excitement to the advantage of the administration; and Mr. Rush, alone, of all the cabinet officers, remains at his post, to watch over the few dollars that are left, as nest-eggs, in an empty treasury: So that the nation is in a hopeful way, to be sure;—the immense and complicated work of a mighty political machine, are left in the hands of vain and profligate journeymen, and bungling and traitant apprentices! Should Adams, Clay & Co. be entrusted with the management of the affairs of the nation another term, there would be danger of our government being dissolved;—for, when the officers desert their posts, can it be expected that the soldiers will remain in the ranks? The people of the United States are well satisfied of these things; they find it in their political salvation is at issue in the approaching election for President; and their exertions in that great contest will correspond with the importance of the result.

Washington's Mother.—It is proposed that a monument should be erected over the grave of Mrs. Washington, by the ladies of Virginia.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We have been obligingly furnished, by our friends and correspondents, with the following returns of the election, in addition to what we have heretofore given:

State of the poll in Davidson county: Smith 402, Ward 323, for senate; Hampton 346, Williams 470, Wiseman 465, Adderton 327, Innes 235, Kennedy 198, for commons.

Moore.—Alexander McNeill, senate; Josiah Tyson, William Wadsworth, commons.

John.—John Hardin, senate; Anderson Mitchell, James Calloway, commons.

Buncombe.—Athas A. McDowell, senate; David L. Swain, John Clayton, commons.

State of the poll: McDowell 618, James Allen 467, for senate; Swain 1183, Clayton 1041, Wm. C. Berry 571, James Long 72.

Rutherford.—Martin Shuford, senate; James Graham, James Webb, commons.

State of the poll: Shuford 579, Gen. John Carson 325, James Hardin 146, for senate; Webb 911, Graham 662, Joseph Green 438, Daniel Gold 394, John Bradley 213, Green B. Palmer 137, Wm. Richardson 98, John H. Alley 46, for commons.

Burke.—Merritt Burgin, senate; David Newland, Mark Brittain, commons.

State of the poll: Burgin 717, Col. John Kincaid 428, for senate; Newland 1122, Brittain 707, Joseph Neal 677, David Tate, Jr. 443, Brice Collins 278.

Stokes.—Emanuel Shober, senate; Henry A. Martin, Gabriel T. Moore, commons.

State of the poll: E. Shober, Esq. 649, (with-out opposition) for senate; Moore 1324, Martin 843, John Buttner 828.

Lincoln.—Michael Rinchard, senate; Bartlett Ship, Andrew H. Loretz, commons.

State of the poll: no opposition for the senate; Ship 1394, Loretz 762, A. J. M. Brevard 675, Daniel Conrad 624, John B. Harry 478, O. W. Holland 240.

Randolph.—Alexander Gray, senate; Hugh Walker, Thomas Hancock, commons.

State of the poll: no opposition to Gen. Gray, for the senate; Walker 615, Hancock 607, Abram Brower 524, John Parker 476, Robert Walker 273, for commons.

Chatham.—Joseph Ramsay, senate; Joseph I. Brooks, Nathaniel G. Smith, commons.

State of the poll: Brooks 877, Smith 730, Hawkins 536, Lindley 257, for commons.

State of the poll in Montgomery county: no opposition for the senate; James M. Lilly 910, Reuben Kendall 82, Robert Thurmond 326.

Surry.—Mehack Franklin, senate; Mordecai Fleming, Alfred Moore, commons.

Guilford.—Jonathan Parker, senate; Francis L. Simpson, George C. Mendenhall, commons.

State of the poll: Simpson 1292, Mendenhall 1230, James Neely 1172, Wm. McCain 460, for commons.

Wilkes.—James Wellborn, senate; Nathaniel Gordon, John Saintclair, commons.

State of the poll in Iredell: Franklin 421, King 360, for senate; Bogle 789, Allison 775, Felt 376, Summers 449.

Rockingham.—Edward T. Brodnax, senate; Thomas Settle, William Bethell, commons.

State of the poll: no opposition for the senate; Settle 1165, Bethell 885, Maj. James Sharpe 564, all for Jackson.

Orange.—James Mebane, senate; Hugh Waddell, John Stockard, commons.

State of the poll: Mebane 602, Montgomery 513, for senate; Waddell 1391, Stockard 1015, Taylor 734, Boon 699, for commons.

Town of Hillsborough.—Frederick Nash. [We learn verbally that Judge Nash had two votes more than Mr. Clinton, his opponent! but four ballots given to the former, and two to the latter, having been pronounced illegal, (the violating of which would make a tie) and the Sheriff declaring his intention to vote for Clinton, the question will doubtless be carried up to the legislature for its determination.]

Mus.—Willis W. Boddie, senate; Frederick Battle, Gideon Bass, commons.

Beaufort.—James O. K. Williams, senate; Thomas W. Blackledge, Thomas Latham, commons.

Hertford.—D. O. Askew, senate; B. J. Montgomery, J. H. Wheeler, commons.

Caswell.—Bartlett Vancey, senate; Charles D. Donoho, James Ruffin, commons.

Greene.—Jesse Speight, senate; James Harper, Joseph Ellis, commons.

Northampton.—John H. Patterson, senate; J. M. S. Rodgers, Roderick B. Gary, commons.

Wake.—Charles L. Hinton, senate; Wesley Jones, Samuel Whitaker, commons.

Person.—Maurice Smith, senate; Thomas Webb, Elijah Hester, commons.

Franklin.—J. G. Ruffin, senate; William Branch, Richard Ward, commons.

New-York.—An anti-masonic convention, assembled at Utica, has nominated Francis Granger, for Governor, and Jno. Cray for Lieut. Governor. So, gentlemen, you are divided among yourselves! Well, we shall beat you the easier,—that's all!

Fate College.—It is said that the succeeding students in the late difficulty at this institution, constituted almost all the talent, influence, and even piety of the three classes concerned. It is also said that the parents of most of them disapproved their conduct, and directed them to return: many of them have returned, and were received kindly by the faculty, on making suitable apologies.

Connecticut.—A convention of between two and three hundred Republican delegates, assembled at Middletown from all the counties in the state of Connecticut, on the 7th inst. and nominated Noah A. Phelps, William Todd, John P. Trot, Henry Sherwood, John Welch, David Bolles, John Stewart, 2d, and Ingoldby W. Crawford, as Jackson Electors for that state. It is said this was the largest and most respectable convention of delegates, that ever assembled in that state, for political purposes. No wonder Mr. Adams was in a hurry to get to New England, when such alarming symptoms appear there.

Chickasaw Indians.—On the 20th ult. the U. S. Agent to the Chickasaws, attempted to call a council of the nation, to pay them the annuity due them from government; but they were obstinate, and would not receive the annuity; the chiefs sent the people home. This obstinacy on the part of the Chickasaws, is attributed to bad crops.

Warrenton Races.—The fall races over the Warrenton course, commenced on the 15th September, and continue 3 days: first day's purse \$100; 2d day's, \$200; and 3d day's, \$100.

Kentucky.—Partial returns have been received from this state, of the elections which took place there during the first week of this month, for Governor, &c. From what we have seen, we feel encouraged to expect the success of Barry, the Jackson candidate. The returns we have seen are from Mr. Clay's strong hold; and, of course, show a majority for Metcalf, the Adams candidate, but much less than they had calculated on; and from their desponding tone in speaking of these returns, we should judge they have but slender hopes of success. The National Journal of the 13th inst. gives the result in 26 counties, in which Metcalf has received 1,384 majority: in all the estimates heretofore made by the Adams papers, none of them have claimed less than 5000 in these very counties. Barry's strong counties, over the mountains, are yet to be heard from. Do you give it up, gentlemen?

Voice of the People.—At a muster of Capt. Henry G. Hampton's company, in Jonesville, Surry county, on the 9th of Aug. a vote on the Presidency resulted in giving to

Gen. A. Jackson, 145
Mr. J. Q. Adams, 2

In Capt. Isaac Calaway's company, same county, on the 26th July, the vote stood,

For Jackson 50
For Adams none.

In Capt. David Holcomb's company, in Hamptontville, same county, on the 2d of July, the vote stood,

For Jackson 83
For Adams 3

This ought to teach those demagogues who are attempting to deceive the people into a support of the present aristocratic and extravagant administration, that an intelligent patriotic yeomanry cannot be pulled out of their choice, by coffin handbills and yankee intrigue.

An Old Hickory Man.

In Capt. Hadley Nece's company, same county, on the 2d of August, the vote stood,

Jackson 113
Adams 5

A correspondent in Montgomery, in whose opinions we can confide, assures us, that, as far as his opportunities have enabled him to ascertain the sentiments of the people, (and they have not been limited) he feels warranted in saying that three-fifths of the votes of that county will be given for the Jackson ticket next fall.

At a muster of Capt. John Pierce's company, in the Forks, in this county, on the 9th inst. a vote on the Presidency was taken:

Jackson got 91
Adams 14

At the last muster of Capt. Benjamin Ormand's company, in Lincoln county, a unanimous vote was given for Jackson. The Adams folks in Lincoln have given up, that 3-4ths of the county will go for Jackson.

Fugitive Slaves.—A friend in Burke, writes us, under date of 15th inst. that there are four or five runaway negroes lurking about in that county, robbing and plundering the citizens of all kinds of moveable effects, and stealing horses to ride off with their ill-gotten booty. One gentleman had bacon, flour, whiskey, &c. stolen; and his neighbors suffered in divers articles of provisions and other valuables. These successful plunderings have emboldened those slaves who are disposed to be thievish and worthless, to steal and rob on the credit of the runaways.

On the night of the 15th inst. a negro who had theretofore been esteemed honest and faithful, made an attempt to plunder the premises of a gentleman in Morganton; but the barking of the dog having awakened the gentleman, he seized his gun (loaded with squirrel shot) ran out of doors, saw a negro in his yard, told him to stand or he would be shot, but the negro not answering and continuing to run, the gentleman fired: the fellow continued on about 100 yards, and fell dead. He proved to be the property of a near neighbor. This unfortunate occurrence is one among the many deplorable effects of the non-enforcement of the laws against fugitive slaves. In all probability this negro never would have attempted to plunder any body, had he not been incited to it under an impression that his lawless depredations would go undetected, and be set down to the account of the runaways.

Our correspondent remarks on the remissness of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws, as well as on the lameness and inefficiency of the laws themselves, for the protection of the citizens against the depredations of fugitive slaves who camp out in the woods and mountains. He suggests to the next legislature, the expediency of passing a law to require commandants of militia, upon suitable requisitions, to order out such force under their command as may be deemed necessary, to range the woods and mountains, and take the fugitives, dead or alive. In this way, the industrious citizens might be protected against these marauders... this species of brigandage, who roam about the country armed, a terror to the timid, and a serious nuisance to the whole community. Their plunderings are not the only evil we suffer from them: they are corrupting those slaves who might otherwise be honest, and inducing them to steal and run away.

Turning.—It is said, that the Hon. John Sergeant, as soon as he had mounted the rostrum at the Valley Forge, to show what a servile copier he was of every thing done by John Q. Adams, took off his coat. The company cheered heartily when they saw this Lilliputian in his shirt sleeves. A wag, who was standing by, said that Mr. Sergeant found it was hard work to sustain the administration; but remarked, that if any body had a right to labour at the oar to keep it from sinking, Mr. Sergeant was that man, as he had never done any thing yet for the \$18,000 of the people's money, which he had received for the Panama abortion.—Amer. Sen.

Bequest.—Hon. George Patridge, who died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, on the 7th ult. at the age of 83 years, has made by will, the following donations:—to Plymouth Bible Society, \$200; to the Cambridge Theological School, \$2000; for the establishment of a High School in Duxbury, \$10,000; and to the Congregational Society in Duxbury, \$10,000.

South America.—An extract of a letter from our Consul at Lagaira, J. G. A. Williamson, to Gov. Iredell, dated 23th July, says: "Within a few days we have had extraordinary doings. On Sunday morning last the leading men of the City of Caracas, declared the Liberator, President Bolivar, 'Supreme Chief of Colombia,' (sefe supremo.) The same thing had been previously proclaimed at Bogota and Valmeira, and I have not much doubt it has been a simultaneous movement in all the principal Cities of the Republic. Some weeks since the Ocaña Convention adjourned for some days, on account of the non-attendance of about 20 members; the rest, upwards of 50, have not proceeded to business, or endeavoured to force the attendance of absent members; the former, friends to Bolivar, the latter, to Constitutional reform. Since the above declarations the Convention may be considered absolutely dissolved, and all its proceedings and original getting up has turned out a farce. Upon the present state of things and the accession of Gen. Bolivar to absolute and supreme authority, I would hardly hazard an opinion. His situation places him where he may be a scourge or a blessing. I must still say I think the change may eventuate in a benefit to Colombia: the bad morals, bigotry, and general ideas of this people, unfit them for a pure representative government."

Bolivar has assumed the command as supreme chief, and declared war against Peru, as one of his first official acts,

Mexico.—A great drought has prevailed in Mexico, for some time past. Scarcely any rain fell at Mexico during the whole of May, and at the close of that month the heat is said to have been more excessive than was ever before known, being nearly as great as at Vera Cruz. The lake of Texcoco was almost dried up, and was no longer navigable. The mortality among the flies and insects was so great, that fears were entertained lest it should cause a pestilence. A public procession, and prayers to the Virgin Mary, were to be had.

Late from Europe.—The New-York Enquirer has received intelligence from France to the 1st July. The Russians have crossed the Danube, having met with a spirited opposition from the Turks. The war has indeed commenced in earnest.

The Russians have yet to cross the mountains, in which, if they succeed, they will meet with no great obstacle until near Constantinople.

Frontiers of Turkey.—The Seraskier has received orders to march with a part of the troops assembled at Adrianople, to defend the approaches of the Danube. The Sultan himself intends to depart for Adrianople. He has only 20,000 men encamped at Chomula. His whole military force is as follows:—40,000 regular infantry; 10,000 Spahis, (regular cavalry); 20,000 artillery; 10,000 artillerymen in the forts and castles on the Bosphorus and Dardanelles—in the whole 80,000 men organized in the European manner. In addition are 20,000 Albanians; 10,000 Bosniaks; 30,000 Romeliotis and Bulgarians; 15,000 Asiatics: total 65,000 trained in the ancient system. Of this number, 80,000 only can be spared to make face against the Russians, and of these some are required for the garrisons on the Danube.

The Russians have destroyed the Turkish flotilla near Brailow.

There is no news of interest in England or France.

The Infant's Tricks.—It is stated in a letter from Lisbon, in a morning paper, that "Don Miguel knocked down his elder sister last week, and she now bears the marks of his brutality on her arms and feet." He has 500 persons now in prison on mere suspicion; 380 are dismissed of ficers. Every family is in terror."

Don Miguel.—Much amusement is caused by the report that Don Miguel is about to form a regiment of negroes to fight for him. Those Volunteer Royalists are to receive four pence and a loaf per day; and will, no doubt, fight well as long as promises, but no pay, will keep them in good humour.

Fatal Fire in London.—We have the melancholy task to state, that a fire which took place in Red Lion-street, on Saturday morning, a whole family, consisting of a mother, and five children, perished in the flames.

It affords us pleasure to state, that a lot of superfine Flour, of excellent quality, arrived in this city on Friday last, from Camden, by a canal boat, and was sold immediately for 6 dollars.

Charleston Courier, 11th inst.

Miss Faithy Womble, of respectable connexions, and fair character, about 40 years old, hung herself on the 10th inst. in Wake county, from an apprehension that she would come to want, and be a burden to her friends.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a number of citizens of the counties of Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and Orange assembled at William Albright's in Chatham county on the 1st instant, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as to them should seem best calculated to obtain for the people of this state the benefits of a Central Rail Road. On motion James Mebane, Esq. of Orange, was called to the chair, and Dennis Hearty, of the same county, appointed secretary. Upwards of two hundred persons were present.

The meeting having been organized, a very appropriate and forcible address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell; in which were set forth the causes of the failures in our former attempts at internal improvements, deducing therefrom lessons to impress upon the minds of his hearers the importance of concentrating the whole force of the state upon one central effort; clearly demonstrating the great superiority of rail-roads over all other kinds of improvement, particularly in this state; as also its beneficial effects in ministering to the convenience and prosperity of the citizens of the state; its cost, its practicability, and its easy accomplishment.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, William Albright and John Stafford, be a committee to prepare an address to the citizens of North Carolina, on the importance and necessity of improving the state by the construction of a Central Rail Road.

[The committee reported a very able and lucid address to the citizens of North Carolina; from which we shall make extracts, to enrich our columns, as soon as we can find space to do so.]

A Puzzler.—Mr. Clay, in his book, says, that as early as October, 1824, he had fully made up his mind to vote for Mr. Adams. Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, says, that about the first of January, 1825, the Secretary held the following language to him:—"When I take up the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and weigh them, and lay them down—then take up the pretensions of Gen. Jackson, weigh them, and lay them down by the side of those of Mr. Adams—I never was as much puzzled in all my life, as I am to decide between them." The fact is, that Clay told different tales to different individuals. A true machiavel. Noah.

Large Bonnets.—It appears by a mathematical calculation, that with the enormous hats now worn, three women occupy as much room as would formerly accommodate seven and three eighths. London paper.

The piece of poetry under the signature of B. shall appear next week; it is good of its kind, and therefore it matters not whether it is original or selected.

Have cotton market, June 30.—Prices are well maintained, in spite of considerable arrivals during the week, in consequence of the prevalence of an opinion that the supply from the United States would be a good deal reduced, by a short crop. 1454 bags were sold during the week.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, August 16.—Cotton, 9 to 9 50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 35 to 40; flour, 4 a 4 1/2; whiskey, 25 a 30.....United States bank notes, 63 to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per cent. pre.

Charleston, Aug. 16.—Upland cotton 10 a 12; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 14 to 15 per cent. ditto.

Petersburg, August 12.—Cotton, 9 to 11; tobacco, \$2 50 a 7 1/2—refused, 14 a \$24; corn, 13 a \$2; bacon, 6 a 8; land, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 34 a 35; peach 45 a 74 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 9 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 24 a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount.

Liverpool Market, June 24.—The sales of cotton, on the 21st and 23d, were estimated at 1200 bags each day. To-day the demand has been extremely limited, and the sales only 500 bags. No change in price.

Camden, Aug. 16.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 1/2 to 9; fair to good, 9 to 10; for very prime, 10 1/2 cents have been paid.

Columbia, S. C. August 15.—Cotton, 8 to 10 1/2; corn 40 a 43 1/2; wheat 62 1/2 a 87 1/2; flour 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; bacon 7 to 10, hams 12 to 14; whiskey 40 to 45; salt 75; North Carolina bank bills, 3 to 4 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 14 to 15.

DIED.

In Washington, Wilkes county, Geo., on the 31st ult. Col. Duncan G. Campbell, a distinguished citizen of that State.

Estate of Dr. Moore.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Dr. Robt. Moore, deceased, requests all persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the estate, to make immediate payment; those who fail to avail themselves of this notice, need not expect indulgence. Creditors must make known their claims in due form, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. EBENEZER MOORE, Executor. Rowan county, Aug. 25, 1828. 3c21

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 18th day of September, at the late dwelling of Dr. Robert Moore, dec'd, in the Jersey Settlement, Rowan county, a variety of personal property, belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of

Medicines and Still and Tubes, Shop Furniture, Wheat, Horses, Hay, Hogs, Oats, Sheep, Rye, Farming Utensils, Fodder, and sundry other articles.

Among the Horses, is the celebrated Stud-Horse *Aronaut*, now 7 years old, one of the best blooded and finest young Horses in the Western part of the State; also, some thorough bred brood Mares; and some of the Sheep are of a choice breed of Merinos.

On the same day, will be sold a valuable tract of Land, comprising upwards of 100 acres, adjoining James Ellis, Doct. Holt, Ebenezer Moore, James Wiseman, and James Smith. The sale will be continued from day to day, till the property is disposed of.

A credit of 12 months will be given, on receiving bond and approved security from the purchaser. Other particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

EBENEZER MOORE, Execu'r. Rowan county, Aug. 25th, 1828. 3c31

Valuable Wood Land, and HOUSE & LOT.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:—a tract of land containing 236 acres, adjoining the land of Benjamin Howard, Mrs. H. Troy and others, about 5 miles north-west of Salisbury. The whole tract is Woodland, well adapted to the growth of cotton and all kinds of grain, having a handsome site for a house, near an excellent spring.

Also, a lot, on the main street of Salisbury, on which are a good Dwelling-house, and out-houses, all in good repair, and a good garden. Should the subscriber be unable to sell his lot, he will rent on good terms. For terms apply to WILLIAM HOWARD. Salisbury, Aug. 24th, 1828. 4c32

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against a note of hand, purporting to have been drawn by me, for \$325, dated about 17th April, 1828, as I never gave such a note to any body. Said note has been in the hands of Christopher Irvine, and is witnessed on the back of it. ALLEN BOROUGHS. Aug. 20, 1828. 3c31

Land for Sale.

203 ACRES of fine Wood Land, belonging to Miss Lavina Howard, within five miles of Salisbury, on the great road leading to Wilkesborough, adjoining Benjamin Howard, George Thomson and others, is now offered for sale on very reasonable terms. From its proximity to town, its fine soil, excellent timber, &c. this land must be desirable to those wishing to purchase. Payments will be made easy: for part of the price, a note negotiable in Bank will be taken; for the balance, a long credit will be given: For further particulars inquire of BENJ. HOWARD. August 14, 1828. 2c29

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 18

D. G. MacRae, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. OFFERS his services to the public. He has a large and convenient Ware-House for the storage of Cotton. August 15th, 1828. 3c30

Pannel Gig, and Jersey Wagon.

FOR sale, a first rate Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon: they will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply at the subscriber's coach and gig manufactory, one door east of the jail, on Main street. NATHAN BROWN. Salisbury, August 8th, 1828. 28

LAFAYETTE HOTEL, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. RICHARD COCHRAN, HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendence and control of his

Father and Mother, Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished. He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion. For Boarders or Travellers who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms. A Bathing House is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice. R. C. July 31. 4c31

Strayed or Stolen, FROM the subscriber's son, while in Salisbury, on the day of Election, a GRAY MARE, about 7 years old, tolerably large, has a hard lump on one of her fore feet, caused by a kick, with a switch tail, and very thin mane. She had on her a tolerably good saddle, and bridle. Whoever will give information of said mare, to the subscriber, living 7 miles from Salisbury, near the Concord road, or to the printer hereof, shall be reasonably rewarded. HENRY DOWLAND. August 16th, 1828. 2c29

Castor Oil. A FULL supply of the above article, is just received and for sale at reduced prices by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, August 18th, 1828. 6c33

Jersey Wagon, for Sale. FOR sale, low, a good Jersey Wagon, or Carry-All, with Harness. For further information, apply to the editor of this paper. Salisbury, June 13th, 1828. 21

United States' Laws, Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

NO. XL.

An Act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the three claims to land in the district of West Florida, contained in the reports of the Commissioners, and numbered four, [4,] eight [8] and ten [10], excluding from the latter the land contained in certificate, and in the plats A and C, and the claims contained in the reports of the Commissioners of East Florida, and in the reports of the Receiver and Register, acting as such, made in pursuance of the several acts of Congress providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, and recommended for confirmation by said Commissioners, and by the Register and Receiver, be, and the same are hereby confirmed, to the extent of the quantity contained in one league square, to be located by the claimants, or their agents, within the limits of such claims or surveys filed, as aforesaid, before the said Commissioners, or Receiver and Register, which location shall be made within the bounds of the original grant, in quantities of not less than one section, and to be bounded by sectional lines.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no more than the quantity of acres contained in a league square, shall be confirmed within the bounds of any one grant; and no confirmation shall be effectual until all the parties in interest, under the original grant, shall file with the Register and Receiver of the district where the grant may be situated, a full and final release of all claim to the residue contained in the grant; and where there shall be any minors incapable of acting within said Territory of Florida, a relinquishment by the legal guardian shall be sufficient; and thereafter the excess in said grants, respectively, shall be liable to be sold as other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the decisions made by the Register and Receiver of the district of East Florida, acting, *ex officio*, as Commissioners in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, authorizing them to ascertain and decide claims and titles to lands in the district aforesaid, and those recommended for confirmation under the quantity of three thousand five hundred acres, contained in the reports, abstracts and opinions, of the said Register and Receiver, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, and referred by him to Congress, on the twenty-ninth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same are hereby confirmed. The confirmations authorized by this act shall operate only as a release of any claim had by the United States, and not to affect the interest of third persons.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Register and Receiver shall continue to examine and decide the remaining claims in East Florida, subject to the same limitations and in conformity with the provisions of the several acts of Congress, for the adjustment of private land claims in Florida, until the first Monday in December next, when they shall make a final report of all the claims, aforesaid, in said district, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall never be lawful, after that time, for any of the claimants to exhibit any further evidence in support of said claims. And the said Register and Receiver, and Clerk, shall receive the compensation provided in the act aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; Provided, that the extra compensation of one thousand dollars, each, which is hereby allowed to the Register and Receiver, for services under and by the provisions of this act, shall not be paid until a report of the claims be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting Officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to adjust and pay the accounts of the Register and Receiver, acting as Commissioners, their contingent expenses, and the Receiver the compensation heretofore allowed for bringing their reports to Washington, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all claims to land within the Territory of Florida, embraced by the treaty between Spain and the United States of the twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which shall not be decided and finally settled under the foregoing provisions of this act, containing a greater quantity of land than the Commissioners were authorized to decide, and above the amount confirmed by this act; and which have not been reported, as antedated or forged by said Commissioners, or Register and Receiver acting as such, shall be received and adjudicated, by the Judge of the Superior Court of the district within which the land lies, upon the petition of the claimant, according to the forms, rules, regulations, conditions, res-

trictions, and limitations prescribed by the district Judge, and claimants in the State of Missouri, by act of Congress, approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled, "an act enabling the claimants to land within the limits of the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims;" Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize said Judges to take cognizance of any claim annulled by the said treaty, or the decree ratifying the same by the King of Spain, nor any claim not presented to the Commissioners or Register and Receiver, in conformity to the several acts of Congress providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the claimants to lands, as aforesaid, to take an appeal, as directed in the act aforesaid, from the decision of the Judge of the District, to the Supreme Court of the United States, within four months after the decision shall be pronounced; and the said Judges shall each be entitled to receive the extra compensation given to the District Judge of Missouri, for the performance of the duties required by this act, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said act, the provisions of which, so far as they are applicable, and are not altered by this act are hereby extended to the territory of Florida, as subjects the claimants to the payment of costs in any case where the decision may be in favor of their claims, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the costs shall abide the decision of the cause as in ordinary causes before the said Court. And so much of the said act as requires the claimants to make adverse claimants parties to their suits, or to show the Court what adverse claimants there may be to the land claimed of the United States, be also hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney of the United States for the district in which the suits authorized by this act shall be instituted, in every case where the decision is against the United States, to make out and transmit to the Attorney General of the United States, a statement, containing the facts of the case, and the points of law on which the same was decided; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, in all cases where the claim exceeds one league square, and in all other cases, if he shall in such latter cases think the decision of the District Judge is erroneous, to direct an appeal to be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to appear for the United States, and prosecute such appeal; which appeal in behalf of the United States may be granted at any time within six months after the rendition of the judgment appealed from, or at any time before the expiration of the term thereof, which may commence next after the expiration of said six months; and it shall be the further duty of the District Attorney to observe the instruction given to him by the Attorney General in that respect.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint a law agent, whose special duty it shall be to superintend the interests of the United States, in the premises, to continue him in place as long as the public interest requires his continuance; and to allow such pay to the agent as the President may think reasonable. It shall also be the duty of such agent to collect testimony in behalf of the United States, and to attend, on all occasions, when such claimants may take depositions; and no deposition so taken by them shall be read as evidence, unless said agent or district attorney shall have been notified, in writing, of the time and place of taking them, so long previous to said time as to afford to him an opportunity of being present.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President to employ assistant counsel, if in his opinion the public interest shall require the same; and to allow to such counsel and the District Attorney, such compensation as he may think reasonable.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any claims to lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the purview of this act which shall not be brought by petition before said court within one year from the passage of this act, or which, after being brought before said court, shall, on account of the neglect or delay of the claimant, not be prosecuted to a final decision within three years, shall be forever barred, both at law and in equity; and no other action at common law, or proceeding in equity, shall ever thereafter be sustained in any court whatever.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the decrees which may be rendered by said District, or the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be conclusive between the United States and the said claimants only, and shall not affect the interests of third persons.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved: 23 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

An Act for the relief of Purchasers of the Public Lands, reverted for non-payment of the Purchase Money.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where public lands have been purchased, on which a further credit has not been taken under the provisions of the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and have reverted, or are liable to revert to the United States, for failure to pay the purchase money, or have been sold by the United States by reason of such failure to pay, and in all cases where one twentieth of the purchase money shall have been deposited and forfeited to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Register of the Land Office, where the purchase or deposit were made, to issue, upon application, to the person, or persons, legally entitled to the benefit of the payments made previous to such reversion or sale, his, her, or their legal representatives or assigns, a certificate for the amount so paid, and not refunded, which shall be received and credited as cash in payment of any public land that has been heretofore, or may hereafter be, sold by the United States, in the State or Territory in which such original purchase or deposit was made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prescribe the form of such certificates, which shall, in every case, specify the tract or tracts of land so reverted or sold, the amount paid, date of payments, and by whom made; and it shall be the duty of the Register issuing such certificates, to keep a record of the same, and to forward to the General Land Office, at the close of each month, an abstract of the certificates issued during the month; and for each certificate, the officer issuing the same shall be entitled to receive, from the applicant, the sum of fifty cents.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said certificates, when received in payment for lands, shall be entered in the books of the Land Office where received, and transmitted with the accounts of the Receiver of Public Money, to the General Land Office, in such manner as the Commissioner of the said Office shall prescribe; and if, upon comparison of the original with the returns from the office whence any certificate issued, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner, that such certificate has been issued and duly paid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the same shall be passed to the credit of the person paying the same as so much cash.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for any moneys forfeited, on lands sold at New York or Pittsburgh, the certificate shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury; which certificate shall be received in payment for lands at any of the Land Offices of the United States, as the certificates issued in conformity to the foregoing provisions of this act are made receivable.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, in no case, shall a certificate be issued to any person, except to the person who originally forfeited the lands, or to his heir or heirs; nor shall a grant issue, or the lands purchased with any scrip be transferred, until six months after the certificate shall have been deposited in the office.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, if any tract of land, returned as sold to the General Land Office, shall have been paid for in forged or altered certificates, such sale shall be void, and the land subject to be sold again, at public or private sale, as the case may be; and in case any such forged or altered certificate shall be received upon any debt for land heretofore sold, or in part payment of any tract of land that may be hereafter sold, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by advertisement, or in such other manner as he shall direct, to give notice thereof to the person making such payment; and if, within six months after notice, such person shall not pay into the proper Land Office the amount so falsely paid, the tract of land upon which such payment was made, shall, with all money actually paid thereon, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, where two or more persons have become purchasers of a section or fractional section, the Register of the Land Office for the district in which the lands lie, shall, on application of the parties, and a surrender of the original certificate, issue separate certificates, of the same date with the original, to each of the purchasers, or their assigns, in conformity with the division agreed on by them: Provided, That, in no case, shall the fractions so purchased be divided by other than North and South, or East and West lines; nor shall any certificate issue for less than eighty acres.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.

Mr. J. Woodworth, Dyer,

RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place may be short.

Revolutionary Claims.

Under the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1828.

Treasury Department, Aug. 7, 1828.

Notice is hereby given to those officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution who are entitled to the benefits of the above-mentioned act, that a half yearly payment will become due on the third day of September, and will be made to every such Officer or Soldier as shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury of his being on that day in full life.

The evidence required will be a declaration made and signed by the claimant, on or after that day, in the presence of two respectable witnesses, to whom he is well known, stating his rank and line in the Continental Army, and the rank according to which he has been found entitled to pay, under the act, by the Secretary of the Treasury. To this is to be added the affidavit of the witnesses, sworn before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate authorized to administer oaths, as to the identity of the claimant, and to the fact of his having made the declaration on the day on which it bears date. And to this is to be annexed a certificate, under the seal of the Court of the County, as to the official designation and signature of the Magistrate, and as to his being authorized to administer oaths. The forms of a declaration, affidavit, and certificate, are subjoined to this notice.

This evidence should be enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; and, if it be deemed satisfactory, the amount found due will be remitted to the claimant in a draft on the most convenient Branch of the Bank of the United States, or will be paid to his attorney, duly authorized under the regulations which have been before prescribed.

Each claimant is requested to indicate, by a note at the foot of his declaration, the Branch of the Bank of the United States on which it would be most convenient for him to receive a draft for the sum that may be due to him; and, if there be no post office in the place of his residence, to mention also the post office at which it would be most convenient to him to receive letters from this Department.

A copy of this notice, with the forms annexed, is intended to be sent to each Officer and Soldier whose claim shall have been admitted; that the forms may be filled up and returned to this Department at the proper time.

It may not be amiss, on this occasion, to state that, although an earnest desire has been felt to give immediate effect to the beneficent intentions of Congress, as manifested in the act referred to, yet, owing to the number of applications, and the investigations necessary to be made previously to a decision, it has not been found practicable to act upon every case as early as could have been wished. The rule has been, to take up each claim in the order in which it has been received. The same course will be pursued hereafter.

It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

For the purpose of obtaining the amount of pay accruing to me for the half year ending on the 2d day of September, 1828, under the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1828, I, of _____, in the county of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare, that I was a _____ in the _____ of the Army of the Revolution, in the continental line, (as was more fully set forth on my application for the benefits of the said act,) and that I have been found entitled, by the Secretary of the Treasury, under that act, to the pay of a _____ in the said line.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Before me, _____, a _____, for the county of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, of the said county, who did severally make oath that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed, is well known to them to be the person therein described, and that he is generally reputed and believed to have been a _____ in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated; and that the said declaration was made and subscribed by the said _____, in their presence, on the day of the date thereof.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____, for the said county, and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

August 8, 1828. 432

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.
N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Committed to the Jail

On April, 1828, a negro woman named Amy, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.
May 12, 1828. [344] of Mecklenburg county.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, BY KEBA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
EZRA ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Work, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAF. ERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.

WHITFIELD KERR.

Statesville, Fredell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

Beef! Beef!!

KRIDER & BOWERS respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

Butchering Business;

and will offer BEEF at the Market-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings in each week, the balance of the season: their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains; and will be sold at the following prices:

3 cents per lb. for fore-quarter;
3 1/2 cents " for hind-quarter; or
4 cents " for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves; and if they find the Beef satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it. KRIDER & BOWERS.
Salisbury, August 4, 1828. 26

N. B. A first rate yoke of steers for sale; inquire as above. K. & B.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 174

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, June term, 1828. John Webb vs. Edmund Beazley: Original attachment, levied on one kettle, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Edmund Beazley, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held in Germantown, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

M. R. MOORE, c. c.
By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

PRICE ADV. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SUPERIOR Court of law, spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison, vs. Hezekiah Morrison; petition for divorce. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant, Hezekiah Morrison, (who it appears to the satisfaction of the court is not an inhabitant of this state,) do make his appearance before the Judge, at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer, plead to issue, or demur, the petitioner will be heard *ex parte*, and have judgment *pro confesso*.

Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, C. C.

STRAY.

ESCAPED and strayed away from the subscriber, the 27th of last month, a bright sorrel MARE, six years old, with a blaze in her face, and is about 14 hands high. Any information of said stray, forwarded him to Concord by mail, or otherwise, would be thankfully received. Mr. David Storke, in Concord, will receive any verbal account for me, respecting said stray.
PARNENIO RODGERS.
Cabarrus Co. N. C. 19th Aug. 1828 2429

N. B. I am fully persuaded the mare must be somewhere in the southern half of Rowan county.